The International Sumarine Diving Company, whose vessel, the Mary D. Leech, has been querly engaged in searching for the location of her Britannia Meiotric her and the companies of the companie searching for the location of her Britannic Majesty's brig De Brook, which foundered June 10, 1798, off Lewes, has been reward with unmistakable evidences of the lost vessel. During the past eighty-three years no effort, with the exception of that made by the British Government, in 1810, has been made to recover the fabulous treasure which is known to have been sunk. It has been abandoned as being irrevocably lost, because the depth of water is so great that all appliances heretofore invented that all appliances heretofore invented for raising heavy bodies were useless. The International Diving Company, which was organized in Philadelphia for no other purpose than to raise the abandoned treasure, is fitted up with all that ingenuity can devise. The most wonderful piece of mechanism on board is an immense diving-bell, in which a diver might live comfortably for a week. He has communication with the upper world by telephone wires. He is supplied with the means of making his own air, and for light in his exploration he is provided with a powerful electric flame, which, when in operation, reveals to him every outside object with vivid distinctness. At the side of the bell is a mechanical arm, with machinery so perfect that in every movement it resembles the action of the human arm, even unto the picking up of a

According to the papers in the pos-session of Samuel S. McCracken, a session of Samuel S. McCracken, a pilot, whose grandfather was the only survivor, and who was engaged in piloting the vessel in the harbor, about \$52,-000,000 of specie and jewels went down De Brook from an intercepted Spanish freet while on her way to Halifax, England, from a successful cruise on the Spanish Main. With the were taken 200 prisoners. When the vessel foundered the prisoners were in irons on the lower deck, and were all lost. Capt. James Drew, who com-manded the vessel, and whose body was ried in St. Peter's churchvard, in Lewes. Two years after the wreck the British Government sent two frigates to raise the De Brook, but without success. Forty years ago, while McCracken was on a cruise, circulars were posted around the discovery of the sunken vessel. It had been supposed up to the present that the hull had been swept away by the action of the tides. The International Company, to keep its real object from view, had been since September working at another sunken vessel, near where the De Brook was supposed to have foundered. McCracken, who is to ground wheat meal. The Hindoos of receive a majority of whatever treasure is discovered, in an interview says that fifty or sixty miles a day with no other the De Brook lies in fifteen fathoms of food than 'chapatties,' made of the water. The divers, in going down, whole meal with a little 'ghee' or Galam teen feet high, eighteen feet wide, and about sixty feet long. On each side are piles of loose stones, supposed to be the ballast thrown from the frigate in the effort made to raise the wreck in the time lived their vigorous lives on bread year 1800. Rough weather interfering with further operations, the company was compelled to postpone further investigation, and on Wednesday the diverse returned to Philadelphia. The work, however, will be vigorously pushed for-ward as soon as favorable weather sets in .- Reading (Pa.) Times.

## An English Army Story.

Our commanding officer, Col. Free-man-retired now these seven yearswas a gentleman of very limited knowledge as regards regimental maneuvers, and as the Onety-oneth had been stationed at N— for more than a year, and was apparently forgotten by the authorities, he had no inducement to extend his acquaintance. Thus, from long practice, we could go through his half-dozen movements with a precision and readiness that might have been envied by the smartest corps in the service. But there we stopped. Beyond those we knew nothing. You can imagine, then, our consternation when we heard that the officer commanding the district -Lord Pufferoo—was coming to offi-cially inspect us. Freeman was at first overcome by the news; but after a time we could see upon his face a look of stern resolve. He had evidently made up his mind to do something desperate. The fatal day came at last, as did also Gen. Lord Pufferoo, "attended by a brilliant staff," as the newspapers say. We were duly paraded and inspected, and put through the same old maneuvers we had performed every day for the last twelve months. We deployed and marched, and marched and deployed, and then began all over again, till at last the General showed evident signs of impatience. And then, when an aide-de-camp came galloping up to Freeman, we knew our fate was sealed! Freeman, we knew our fate was sealed?

"Col Freeman," said the aide-de-camp,
suavely, "his lordship wishes me to express his satisfaction with the movement to far; nothing could have been
done better. At the same time he
would suggest that something fresh
might be gone through with advantage.
He has scarely, as yet had an opportutie to indee of your regiment's capanity to judge of your regiment's capabilities." "Tell his lordship," said the old Colonel, hoarsely, "that he shall be obeyed." We all wondered what was coming next. Judge of our astonishment when, after getting us into line facing the staff, he rode behind us and

#### The Wheaten Loaf.

The various attempts which have been made to introduce bread made of the whole wheat into general use in England and the United States have signally failed. It does not matter that we are told that the best parts of the grain are removed by the bolting process, and what should go to build up human tissue is fed to domestic animals. In the face of this statement the poor man, the la-boring man, finds that for him there is more food in white bread than in brown bread, and the rich man finds the brown bread a necessity on his sumptu-ous table because it is not concentrated food. Both are right and both are

When a grain of wheat is placed under the microscope it presents an ap-pearance not unlike that of a cocoanut. It is covered with a fibrous, silicious coat full of crevices where insects and dirt can hide. This coat when removed is found absolutely destitute of nutritive matter. Beneath this coat are five layers surrounding a white central portion. The outer layers contain substances which are suited to repair the waste of bony and nervous tissues. The inner layer is composed chiefly of gluten, which repairs the waste of muscular tissue. The central white portion is composed of starch cells, and this keeps up the heat of the body. Now if we could have bread made of the whole grain denuded of its outer silicious coat, we should have something to repair the waste of every bodily tissue, provided the fineness of the particles were such hard and horny, are broken into angu-

grain is effected by means of steel mills, which have been recently introduced by a society calling itself the "Bread Re-form League," the object of which is to make a bread as will contain all the nurecovered two days afterwards, lies bu- tritious portions of the grain, and only these, and by precept and example to press this bread upon the acceptance of the poor. The children of the English poor are singularly subject to bone disorders, induced by the absence from on a cruise, circulars were posted around Sussex County offering the sum of \$60,000 for information that would lead to Where bread of this description is supplemented by abundance of meat, eggs and milk, its deficiencies in gluten and the phosphates are to a degree made up. Across the border in Scotland these bone than those of a boy. She gravitates disorders are unknown.

"In Sicily the laboring classes work well on a vegetable diet, the staple arti-ole of which is bread made of wellmate so fed always compare favorably with the English poor, who live chiefly on white bread. The yeomen of Elizabeth's time, who drew their bowstrings to their ears and sent a cloth-yard shaft whistling through a barn door at eighty yards, ate meat about once a week, and lived the rest of the time on whole-meal bread and cheese."

So far back as the time of Pliny some kinds of flour were prepared first by removing the outer coat, and then by crushing or grinding the grain to an impalpable powder. In this country the wheat is usually cleaned more or less before grinding, but the silicious coat is not removed until the bolting process carries it away with the outer layers of the grain. There is an improved method of preparing flour which is slowly making its way, and which promises to give the masses at some future time bread rich in all the nutritious elements of wheat, and destitute of all irritating came from Trinidad, contained no less particles, whether of slicious matter or than twenty different specimens; some of unpulverized nutritious matter. In the preparation of this flour, millstones, bolts and sieves are entirely avoided, and the reduction of the grain to an impalpable powder is effected by the explosive power of cold compressed air. plosive power of cold compressed air. No bread made of the whole grain is or can be as white as that made of only the interior or starchy portions of the berry, and the prejudice of the masses is so greatly in favor of the "snowy loaf" that the brown loaf makes its way slowly into favor; but with growing intelligence on this subject our people will learn to choose wisely that which is bread, that which is really the "staff of life," and to regard the snowy loaf as among delicacies pleasant to the taste, but inadequate to meet the wents of the wasting quate to meet the wants of the wasting tissues .- N. Y. Tribune.

## A Subtile Sympathy.

In order to make home happy to a child he should never be laughed at. The chaotic view of life which presents itself to a child, we can all remember; how we only half understood things or how we misapprehended them altogether, how formalists wearied us, and gave us texts which we could not remember, and how the hasty and the heartless

should have laughed; that they had terrors by night which she never drove away; and that their mortifications by day were increased by her determination that they should wear broad collars instead of narrow ones, such as the other boys wore, and so on. She can only say "I did my best, I did my best for you," and regret that she had not

ous irregular growths of a child's nature. Sensitiveness as to peculiarities of dress is a very strong element, and it can not be laughed down. The late admirable Lydia Maria Child said that she believed her character had been permanently injured by the laughter of her schoolmates at a peculiar short-waisted gown which her mother made her wear to school. And a very sensible mother who would not allow her daughter to wear a hoop to dancing-school when hoops were the fashion, said that she was certain that, by the mortification she had caused her, and the undue attention which had been given to the subfellows as you can; and, above all things, do not make him too splendid, for that hurts his feelings more than anything, and makes the other boys

laugh at him. The ragged jacket, the poor shoes, the forlorn cap, the deciduous panta-loon which has shed the leaves of freshness-these are not laughed at; they do not move the youthful soul to ridi-

It is a lovely trait in the character of boyhood that poverty is no disgrace. But a velvet jacket, a peculiar collar, hair cut in a singular fashion, long hair main long enough to be digested.

In England the reduction of the whole to the young bully. He makes the picturesque wearer whose prettiness deligets his mother suffer for this peculiar grace most fearfully.

Little girls, more precocious than boys, suffer, however, less from the pangs of ridicule; yet they have their sorrows. An intelligent and poetical girl is laughed at for her rhapsodies, her fine language, or her totally innocent exaggerations. She gets the name of fib-teller when she is perhaps but painting a bluer sky or describing a brighter sun than her fellow-beings can see. But a little girl has generally a great deal of variety to help her along, and much tact to tell her where to go, so that her sufferings are less severe naturally toward the amenities, and, if she is not a well-bred person, it is largely the fault of her surroundings .- Amenities of Home.

### Fashion Notes.

Beaded plush is imported for milli-The new plush and satin ribbons are

exceedingly elegant. Fur-lined circulars are much reduced in price.

Novel and exquisite fancies are shown in made-up lace goods.

Velvet stripes are exhibited in black, and very dark shades of ruby, olive, plum, or seal brown, alternating with those of white moire.

Some exceedingly handsome hats in black velvet are exhibited, faced under-neath the broad brims with pale gold satin, and trimmed with black Spanish lace scarfs having the showy patterns run through with gold threads. These long scarfs are twisted about the crown and then brought down and wound about the throat in a most picturesque manner. Besides being very becoming to most faces, these scarfs will prove a great protection to the throat against the first chilly winds of autumn before the weather becomes severe enough to

of brilliant colored feathers, like fine mosaics, and one larger bird, already placed upon a "half mourning" hat, had a body and wings of raven black, with breast and head of purest white.

Woolen plush will be much utilized for street and traveling costumes, combined with trimmings of silk plush or fur. A stylish model for a walking dress has a short skirt of wood-brown plush, with wide hallow plaitings of the same, the interstices being made of silk plush two shades darker. The long Marguerite polonaise is of the woolen fabric, with pelerine, deep pockets, cuffs and long, flapping side-panels of the silk plush. Comfortable and really elegant looking street wraps can be made of this material at a very moderate expense, as it costs but three dollars a yard and is forty-six inches wide. It is much less Woolen plush will be much utilized forty-six inches wide. It is much less perishable than silk plush, whose surface is ruined by contact with the slightest or shower, and is therefore much more that when, out of doors, the weather may be dry and pleasant. It is small wonder that, under this treatment, with its combinations and variations, well known in the Western States, the horses cough, desirable for street wear than its costly rival, which sells at from three to thirty-five dollars a yard, narrow width.

#### HOME AND FARM.

-Keepers of poultry should not for-get the recommendation to lay in a stock of sods in a corner of the hen-house, or under a shed where the hens can have free access to them during the winter.

"I have seen many remedies sugfor you," and regret that she had not been inspired.

But while the children are young, as indeed after they are grown, a parent should try to sympathize with the various irregular growths of a child's nature.

Sensitiveness as to peculiarities. In the seen many remeties suggested for protecting young trees from rabbits. A simple and effectual one is the paint the stem eighteen or twenty unches up from the ground with blood. This is harmless to the tree and animal."—Cor. Country Gentleman.

—Unleached wood-ashes contain all the constituents of plant food that the ordinary or wornout soil needs, except nitrogen. They also have a good mechanical effect upon the soil, especially heavy clay soils, which are made lighter and porous, so that air and water cir-culate more freely through them.

-If you have a calla lily that is in bad order, shake it out of its pot and repot it into as small a pot as you can conveniently get it into, using lots of clean drainage, and a soil of little pieces of old sods out of which you have shaken ject, she had made love of dress a passion with the child. On all these questions, a certain wholesome inattention is perhaps the best treatment. Try to allow your child to be as much like his you should shift into a larger size and use richer soil, but always an open one.

-Rye Muffins.-Into a bowl put one and a half pints of rye, half a cupful of sugar and a little salt; put into the sieve half a pint of flour, one teaspoon-ful of saleratus and two of cream of tartar; or, if desired, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder may be used instead of the above; mix thoroughly with the flour and then sift into the material in the bowl; mix all thoroughly while dry, then add two well-beaten eggs and milk enough to make a batter that will drop from the spoon readily; fill the muffin cups about two-thirds full and bake in a quick oven.

-White grubs, as they are commonly called—the larvæ of the May beetle—are becoming the most formidable of our insect pests. The worst of it is that no practical means of destroying them are known; for we deem the method sometimes advocated—that of destroying vegetation by frequent plowing and thus starving the grubs to death—quite impracticable. Upon our strawberry beds we have applied sulphur, salt and hellebore in as large quantities as we dared; nevertheless the grubs are at present quite as destructive as ever .- Rural New Yorker.

-Whoever has tobacco to manipulate during the coming winter should pro-vide a good place in which the work can be done comfortably and conveniently.

The necessary requirements for a good tobacco assorting-room are that it shall be large, light and warm. The room should be furnished with tables or benches, on which the work of assorting the leaves can be done conveniently. sky-light window gives the best possible light for the work, as the rays of light then fall directly upon the leaves and to its over the shoulders of the assorters, gists. over the shoulders of the assorters, which gives them better opportunity to judge correctly of their qualities. A side-light window, with the light shining directly against the face of the workman, is to be avoided, for it is not only very trying to the eyes, but the work can not be accomplished so pleasantly or so effectually.—Rural New Yorker.

-Amber Cane. Of the thorough ex-periments made with amber cane at the Agricultural Department at Washing-ton, the most favorable result only ton, the most favorable result only showed forty-five per cent. of sugar, an amount too small to pay for the manufacture, and private experiments show no better results. This failure to crystallize rises from impurities or neutralizing elements in the cane juice, which prevents free crystallization. Dropping the sugar feature and growing the cane for sirup only, will always be attended with favorable results, and its growth will render excellent service in the economy of the farm. As a fodder crop it omy of the farm. As a fodder crop it will probably excel any other for the fall feeding of the dairy, and on com-bining these two qualities, and leaving out the sugar claim, the success of amber cane depends.

## Care for the Horse Stock.

Every farmer knows how horses of all ages enjoy running in a recently-husked cornfield, and how well they thrive there during the early part of winter.
The animals that are worked are not nearly so liable to be neglected; but even these are treated on too many farms in a way that, at the least, can not be called less than cruel. One phase of the barbarity they are subjected to is the dry, hard corn two and three times per day, day in and day out, month in and month out, until their fevered, disordered bodies make their lives a burden; another is, keeping them standing in a stall not cleaned them standing in a stall not cleaned out until the manure is so banked up under their hind feet that their fore quarters stand from twelve to eighteen inches the lowest, throwing their entire digestive and assimilative organs into such an unnatural position that the proper performance of their functions is impossible; still another is in keeping them tied in gloomy, hay or straw-covered stables, that not only leak in time of a storm, but for days afterwards, when, out of doors, the weather may be dry and pleasant. It is small wonder that, under this treatment, with its combinations and variations, well known in the Western States, the horses cough, quarters stand from twelve to eighteen facing the staff, he rode behind us and called out: "Battalion—with ball cartidge, load! Ready! pre—!" Before he could get out "Present!" the General and his staff had turned tail and were flying over the field to get out of range! Lord Pufferoo went back to his head-quarters at once, and next week came an intimation to the Colonel that his resignation would be acceptable.—

Army and Navy Magazine.

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Heavy coils of hair made of two tresses the According to a recent article in a Hungarian periodical, every general election in Hungary—there is one every three years—costs, under the head of bribery and treating, at least \$2,000,000, while if the indirect loss in the way of holiday, disorganized industry, etc., be added, each election costs the enormous sum of \$5,000,000. The writer proposes that that the franchise be limited, and that Parliament be chosen every five instead of every three years.

awry; that the character does not receive some fatal twist from which it never recovers.

A sullen temper gives to a mother an almost incurable obstacle in the way of flight backed combs, they are in great demand, as the present antique modes of arranging the coffure necessitate the wearing of these stylish ornaments; the Josephine coronet, for instance, being a very popular style of dressing the hair, which talls for the Spanish comb of gold, silver or tortoise shell as a finish that Parliament be chosen every five instead of every three years.

### The Pacific Railway Snow-Sieds.

These wonderful wooden tunnels cove 10 miles of the Central Pacific Failway-They were first suggested by its practit cal Vice-President, Charles Crocler, but his companions hesitated through fear of their impracticability and expense They are of two kinds, one with very steep roofs and the other with flat roofs. Ther cost per mile from \$8,000 to \$12,000, and in some places, where heavy masomry was needed, the cost reached \$30,000 a mile. They are firmly constructed to support the great weight of snow and resist the rush of avalanches. Fire precautions are very thorough. Corrugated plates of iron separate the buildings into sections, and in the great ten-mile shed there are automatic electric fin-alarms. At the summit is an engine and tank always ready to flood the ignited spot in an instant. These sheds but in the view of the great Sierras, but without them winter travel would be impossible. Sometimes five feet of show falls upon them in a day, and often thirty feet lie on the ground at one time, and in many places snow accumulates to the depth of fifty feet above tiese great wooden arches.—

Nashville American.

-I fee a profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never meet a ragged by in the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know 566 & WEEK in your own town. Terms and that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under as coat.—James A. Garfield.

THE Babilon (L. I.) South Side Signal quotes from a Missouri paper: Mr. Wm. F. Quinlan, Cristal City, Mo., suffered occasionally from rheumatic pains in his knees, for which he successfully tried St. Jacobs

A POOR young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is "to live within his impome," whereas the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

THE Milwankee (Wis.) Evening Wisconsis says: "In all our experience we have never heard so many favorable reports from all classes as we have concerning St. Jacobs Oil.

WHEN a man tells a story he thinks is funny and the crowd does not catch on, his face falls naturally. It is affected by the force of gravity.

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if feur lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pettoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleaness and enriches the blood, cure pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

CUT and come again," as the woodman said to the big oak. "Oh, blaze away," replied the tree.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensations yield ache and "bearing-down" sensations yield

An old negro says: "Sass is powerful good in everything but children. Dey need some other kind of dressing."

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets''—the original "Little Liter Pills'' (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

"WHAT pressing necessity to crush the life out of us?" inquired the apples of the cider mill.

REAL merit, and satisfaction or no trade, has made "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar the most popular on earth. Do you smoke them?

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's EyeWater. Druggists sell it. 25c.

# THE MARKETS.

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	No. 2 Spring	1 36	0	1	37
	CORN-No 2	60	a		68
	OATS-Western Mixed	49			50
	PORK-Standard Mess	17 50	a	17	75
	ST. LOUIS.		100	~	***
	COT FON-Middling	7			113
	BEEVES-Choice	5 40			50
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j	CORN-No. 2 Mixed	63	0		64
1	OATS-No. 2	46			47
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ı	TOBACCO-Dark Lugs Medium Dark Leaf	5 00	0		25
1	HAY-Choice Timothy		9		50
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Maron & Mamita Organ Company. At the great Italian Industrial Exhibition just closing in Milan, Italy, the highest swards for musical instruments, a silver medal and diploma, were taken by an American manufacturer, the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, whose cabinet organs were judged to be so superior that they were the only reed organs of any manufacture, Euro-pean or American, which were awarded amedal. It is a great nonor to these makers that in Italy itself, the very home of music, their organs should receive such distinction. They excited much interest among musicians, and were by special order repeated-ly exhibited to the Royal Court by Carle Ducci, the distinguished artist of Rome.— M. Y. Evening Mail.

Not Bad to Take.

Consumptive people and those suffering with weak lungs, coughs, colds, sore throat with weak lungs, coughs, colds, sore throat and asthma, are earnestly recommended to take Piso's Cure, the best and most pleasant remedy for those diseases.

H. M. Bangs, of Chatsworth, Ill., writes: "Pise's Cure for Consumption is the best cough remedy in the market, without any exception."

Half a Hundred Then The wide-spread popularity of Smith's Tonic Syrup and Bull's Sarsaparilla is evidenced by the sales in the single month of September last of between 40,000 and 50,000 bottles. The proprietors know their remedies have merit and understand how to keep

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth at AGENTS WANTED. The greatest umph of the age. \$100 per month and se outfit free. AGENTS BUREAU, Louisville.

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